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UROMYCES rugosa Arthur n. sp., on Lupinus sp., Mexico. Bot. Gaz. 39:386. June 1905.

UROMYCES speciosus Holway n. sp., on Frasera macrophylla Greene. Ann. Mycolog. 3:23. Feb. 1905.

USTILAGINOIDEA strumosa (Cke.) Clint. n. n. [Ustilago strumosa Cke.] Jour. Mycol. 11:112. May 1905.

USTILAGO leersiae Durieu, *syn. of Tolyposporium globuliferum q. v.*

USTILAGO sieglingiae Ricker n. sp., on Sieglingia purpurea (Walt.) Kunze. Jour. Mycol. 11:112. May 1905.

USTILAGO strumosa Cke., *syn. of Ustiloginoidea strumosa q. v.* Proc. Rochester Acad. Sci. 4:189. 2 Sept. 1905.

VARIABILITY in our common species of Dictyophora. A. H. Christman. Jour. Mycol. 10:101-108. May 1904.

WASHINGTON Erysiphaceae, *see Notes on the Erysiphaceae . . .*

VITIS sp., stem, host to Dermatea puberula Durand n. sp. Jour. Mycol. 10:101. May 1904.

WYNNEA americana Thaxter n. sp., growing on the ground in rich woods. Bot. Gaz. 39:246. April 1905.

WYNNEA, A New American species of. Roland Thaxter. Bot. Gaz. 39:241-7. Pl. IV-V. April 1905.

XENOPARASITISM [a term to describe those cases where a form of a fungus which is specialized to certain host-species and confined to them under normal circumstances proves able to infect injured parts of a strange host. Ernest S. Salmon]. Ann. Mycolog. 3:11. Feb. 1905.

XYLARIA (Xylodactyla) longiana Rehm n. sp., ad lignum Quercus. Ann. Mycolog. 2:175. Mar. 1904.

NOTES FROM MYCOLOGICAL LITERATURE, XIX.

W. A. KELLERMAN.

FUNGI ESCULENTES PHILIPPINENSES, EDWIN BINGHAM COPELAND, Annales Mycologici, Feb. 1905 [3:25-9] contains Latin descriptions of a species of Lycoperdon, nine species of Coprinus, two species of Panaeolus, five species of Agaricus (Psalliota), and four species of Lepiota, all proposed as new by the author.

M. C. COOKE PUBLISHES AN EXTENDED ACCOUNT OF THE FUNGOID PESTS of Forest trees in the Journal of the Royal Horticultural Society, vol. XXIX, 1905, Part IV, pp. 361-391, Pl.

XIX-XXI. Popular descriptions are given, also notes and distribution. The three colored plates illustrate habit and spore characters of 54 species.

ON A FUNGUS DISEASE OF EUONYMUS JAPONICUS L.f., by Ernest S. Salmon. In this we find an interesting account, with two full-page illustrations of Oidium euonymi-japonici (Arc.) Sacc. which occurs in Italy, Austria, Hungary, France and England. Experiments by Mr. Salmon showed that the following sorts were susceptible: E. japonicus aureus, albo-marginatus, ovatus-aureus, microphyllus, Silver-Gem. The immune kinds were E. Japonicus carrierei, E. nanus, E. europaeus, E. chinensis and E. americanus. See Journal of the Royal Horticultural Society, vol. XXIX, part 4, Dec. 1905, pp. 434-442.

THE TABLE OF CONTENTS OF THE JOURNAL OF MYCOLOGY for July 1905 (vol. 11) is as follows: Morgan, A New Species of Kalmusia, and Peziza Pubida B. & C.; Davis, A New Species of Synchytrium; Holway, North American Salvia-Rusts; Clevenger, Notes on Some North American Phyllachoras; Lawrence, Blackspot Canker and Blackspot Apple Rot; Sumstine, Gomphidius Rhodoxanthus Once More; Sherman, Host Plants of Panaeolus epimyces; Bessey, Yearbook of Information Concerning Diseases and Injuries of Cultivated and Wild Economic Plants; Kellerman, Notes from Mycological Literature XVI, and Index to North American Mycology; Editor's Notes.

THE IER FASCICULE, TOME XXI, BULLETIN de la Sociéte Mycologique de France, published 18 Feb. 1905, contains the following original articles: L. Rolland, Les champignons des iles Beleares (suite); F. Guéguen, Effet singulier de la croissance d'un champignon de couche; F. Guéguen, Sur l'emploi des bleus pour coton et pour laine dans la technique mycologique; L. Lutz, Sur les principaux modes de formation des hymeniums surnumeraires dans les champignons; Bourguelot et Herissey, Sur la trehalase, sa presence generale dans les champignons; Dr. Gillot, Empoisonnement par les champignons.

UREDINEAE JAPONICAE VI., VON P. DIETEL, in Eng. Bot. Jahrb. 37:97-109, 19 Sept. 1905, contains species (among which many are new), of Uromyces, Puccinia, Phragmidium, Ravenelia, Melampsora, Melampsoridium, Pucciniastrum, Klastopsora, Cronartium, Hyalopsora, Ochrosora, Coleosporium, Chrysomyxa, Aecidium, Peridermium, and Uredo. "Von besonderem Interesse sind ferner, wie wir schon früher hervorgehoben haben, solche Arten, die sich auch in anderen Erdteilen, namentlich in Nordamerika, teilweise in etwas anderen Formen wiederfinden. Hierzu wolle man unter die Bemerkungen über Uromyces brevipes und U. ovalis vergleichen." Extended notes on many species occur, e. g. on Puccinia lactucae Diet.; P. Lactucae denticulatae Diet.

n. sp. is given, host Lactuca denticulata, with spores smaller than the foregoing.

FUNGI AFRICAE ORIENTALIS IV, VON P. HENNINGS, Eng. Bot. Jahrb. 37:102-118, 3 Okt. 1905, is an enumeration of collections made in 1903, with notes and localities. A large number of new species is described. A new genus, *Phragmidiella,* is proposed, placed between Phragmidium and Kühneola.

P. HENNINGS, FUNGI CAMERUNENSIS IV, Eng. Bot. Jahrb. 38:119-129, Okt. 1905, continues the annotated list begun in previous Nos. of the same Journal, describing a large number of new species.

OTTO JAAP, FUNGI SELECTI EXSICCATI. Serie VI. Ausgegeben im November 1905, consists of the following:

126. Urophlyctis Kriegeriana. Schweiz. 127. Taphridium umbelliferarum f. heraclei. Schweiz. 128. Coudonia Osterwaldii. *n. sp.* Mark. 129. Lachnum controversum f. caricincola. *n. f.* Mark. 130. Peizizella Jaapii. *n. sp.* Mark. 131. Belonium junci. *n. sp.* Mark. 132. Propolis rhodoleuca. n. matr. Dänemark. 133. Cucurbitaria pityophila. Mark. 134. Pleospora media. n. matr. Schleswig. 135. Melampsora reticulatae. Schweiz. 136. Uromyces alchimillae alpinae. Schweiz. 137. Uromyces sparsus. Holstein. 138. Puccinia moliniae. Mark. 139. Puccinia cruciferarum. Savoyen. 140. Pucciana gigantea. Schweiz. 141. Corticum typhae var. caricicola. Mary. 142. Hydnum fuligineo-album. Mark! 143. Hypholoma storea f. caespitosa. Mark! 144. Mutinus caninus. Holstein. 145. Mycogone Jaapii. *n. sp.* Mark. 146. Ramularia spiraeae arunci. Schwarzwald. 147. Ramularia evanida. Schweiz. 148. Ramularia prenanthis. *n. sp.* Schwarzwald. 149. Passalora bacilligera f. alnobetulae. *n. f.* Schweiz. 150. Fusicladium Schnablianum. n. matr. Schweiz.

AGRICULTURAL BACTERIOLOGY BY H. W. CONN, published by P. Blakiston's Son & Co., pp. 1-412, 1901, is a study of the relation of bacteria to agriculture with special reference to bacteria in the soil, in water in the dairy, in miscellaneous farm products and in plants and domestic animals. The author does not attempt to confine himself strictly to bacteriology — as for instance he says "it has been a growing conviction that a considerable number of phenomena, hitherto attributed to Bacteria, are directly due to a class of chemical ferments called *enzymes.*" These are not therefore excluded from consideration in this book. In Part V parasitic bacteria are considered and the species causing some of the common diseases are considered. It is an admirable book for students and for general readers.

THE POLYPORACEAE OF NORTH AMERICA, XIII. The described species of Bjerkandera, Trametes, and Coriolus. William Alphonso Murrill. Bull. Torr. Bot. Club, 32:633-656. Dec. 1905. The treatment of our species is similar in plan to that followed in the author's previous articles. New names are Bjerkandera fragrans (for Polyporus fragrans Peck), Trametes unicolor (for P. unicolor Fr., and P. obtusus Berk,), Coriolus hirsutulus (for

Polyporus hirsutulus Schw.), C. pubescens (for P. pubescens Fr.), C. subluteus (for P. subluteus Ell. & Ev.), C. sartwellii (for P. sartwellii B. & C.), C. ilicincola (for P. ilicincola B. & C.), C. flabellum (for P. flabellum Mont.), C. planellus (for P. planellus Peck), C. sobrius (for P. sobrius B. & C.), C. nigromarginatus (for P. hirsutus Fr., Boletus nigromarginatus, Schw.), C. sullivantii (for P. sullivantii Mont.), C. sericeo-hirsutus (for P. sericeo-hirsutus Kl., Hexagona sericea Fr.), C. arenicolor (for P. arenicolor B. & C.), C. hirtellus (for Polystictus hirtellus Fr.), C. tener (for Polyporus tener Lév.).

FUNGI UTAHENSIS, FASCICLE ONE, collected and distributed by A. O. Garrett, [received in December 1904] consists of exsiccata with reprints of the original description for each species accompanied by the following announcement: "It is the intention to issue Fungi Utahensis in uniform sets of twenty-five specimens to the set, the fascicles to be distributed to subscribers as rapidly as material is acquired. An attempt will be made to have each fascicle contain specimens belonging to closely related groups. As will be seen from the accompanying list, all the numbers in this fascicle are representatives of the Uredineae. The plan pursued in the "make-up" of the sets will be similar to that of Professor Kellerman's Ohio Fungi."

THE FIRST PART OF THE FIRST VOLUME OF THE BIOGRAPHICAL INDEX of North American Fungi, by William G. Farlow, has been issued by the Carnegie Institution at Washington (1905), consisting of a preface (pp. I-IX), abbreviations of authors and publications cited (XI-XXIV), and the Index from Abrothallus to Badhamia (pp. 1-312). The author says it should be borne in mind that the Index does not purport to be a summary of all references to North American fungi, but it is limited to those which concern the systematic Mycologist, and does not include references to papers on fungicides and other technical and agricultural subjects as such, but cites them only when they also contain notes of interest to the systematists. The importance of the work is at once recognized and doubtless the remaining parts and volumes will soon appear. A sample will show the plan Dr. Farlow has adopted in carrying out his Index:

Aecidium Apocyni, S.
    S. Syn. Car. 68 (42) no. 448. *d.* 1822.
    Bon. Abh. Nat. Ges. Halle 5:208 (42). 1860.
    M. A. Curtis, Bot. N. Car. 124. 1867.
    Burrill, Bull. Ill. Lab. 2:236. 1885 and Rept. Ill. Ind. Univ. 12:147. 1885.
    Kellerm. & Carl. Tr. Kans. Acad. 10:91. 1887.
    De Toni in Sacc. Syll. 8:808. *d.* 28 Oct. 1888.
    Webber, Bull. Nebr. Exp. Sta. 1:329 (59). 18 Dec. 1889.
    Gall. Bull. U. S. Agr. Veg. Pathol. 8:55. 1889.
    Webber, Rept. Nebr. Agr. 1889:209 (69). 1890.
    Williams, Bull. S. Dak. Exp. Sta. 29:49. Dec. 1891.

Cheney, Tr. Wis. Acad. 10:69 Oct. 1895.
Tubeuf-Smith, Diseases of Plants, 411. 1897.
Ell. & Ev. Fung. Columb. *1295*. May 1898.
Barthol. Tr. Kans. Acad. 16:186. June 1899.
Patterson, Bull U. S. Agr. Pl. Industry 8:8. 3 Feb. 1902.

TWO FUNGI GROWING IN HOLES made by wood-boring insects, by Perley Spaulding, occupies pp. 73-77, plates 25-27, 15th Annual Report of the Missouri Botanical Garden. The species referred to are Flammula sapineus and Claudopus nidulans.

JOHN L. SHELDON MAKES A REPORT ON PLANT DISEASES of West Virginia [Bulletin 96, Agr. Exp. Sta. June 30, 1905]; giving in popular language short account of several diseases, with a half dozen half-tone plates.

FROM THE OFFICE OF EXPERIMENT STATIONS, the U. S. Department of Agriculture issues as Farmers' Institute Lecture No 2, A Syllabus of Illustrated Lecture on Potato Diseases and their treatment, authors F. C. Steward and H. J. Eustace. The lecture is to be accompanied with 47 lantern views — marginal numbers on the page corresponding to the slides, the legends given in the Appendix.

IN AN ARTICLE IN SCIENCE, N. S., Vol. XX, No. 497, pp. 55-6, July 8, 1904, entitled Vitality of Pseudomonas campestris (Pam.) Smith on cabbage seed the writers say that they have found that *P. campestris* may live on dry cabbage seed for at least ten months.

C. A. J. A. OUDEMANS CONTINUES HIS CONTRIBUTIONS à la Flore Mycoligique der Pays-bas (XX)-Overdr. Ned. Kr. Arch. 3e Ser. II, 4. Supplement, pp. 1077-1132, and pl. XI-XIII. Interesting new species are the following: Entyloma lini on Linum usitatissimum; Phyllosticta acoricola n. n. for Phoma acori Cooke; Rhabdospora phlogis on Phlox drummondi; Stilbospora robiniae on Rabinia pseudacacia; Stigmella atriplicis on Atriplex hortense.

CONSIDERING THE WIDE DISTRIBUTION OF THE BANANA PLANT in tropical countries throughout the world, it is quite remarkable that it has so very few serious enemies in the form of insects and fungi says J. E. Higgins in Bulletin No. 7, Hawaii Agr. Exp. Station, Honolulu, 1904. Three fungi are given which prey upon this plant, 1st, Banana Anthracnose (Gloeosporium musarum Cke. & Massee); 2nd, Marasmius semiustus B. & C.; 3rd, Fusarium sp.

PRELIMINARY DIAGNOSIS OF NEW SPECIES OF LABOULBENIACEAE, — VI, by Roland Thaxter, forms No. 11, Vol. XLI, Proceedings of the American Academy of Sciences, July 1905. "With the present contribution, which comprises such new forms of Laboulbeniaceae as have accumulated during the past two years, the writer proposes to close the series of preliminary diagnoses which he has issued from time to time since 1899." Dr. Thaxter has described about 500 species in all including about 48 genera. In this last paper about thirty new species are described. Nine of them are North American.

ANNALES MYCOLOGICI FOR FEB. 1906 (Vol. IV, No. 1) has the following table of contents: Blakeslee, Albert Francis, Zygospore Germinations in the Mucorineae; Sydow, H. et P., Neue und kritische Uredineen — IV; Freeman, E. M., The Affinities of the Fungus of Lolium Temulentum, L.; Oertel, G., Eine neue Rhabdospora-Art; Elenkin, A. A., Species novae lichenum in Sibiria arctica a cl. A. A. Birula-Bialynizki collectae (expeditio baronis Tol); Krieger, W., Einige neue Pilze aus Sachsen; Heinze, Barthold, Sind Pilze im Stande, den elementaren Stickstoff der Luft zu verarbeiten und den Boden an Gesamtstickstoff anzureichern?; Rehm, Ascomycetes exs. Fasc. 36; Saccardo, P. A., Mycetes aliquot congoenses novi; Neue Literatur; Referate und kritische Besprechungen.

H. ET P. SYDOW NEUE UND KRITSCHE UREDINEEN — IV. in Annales Mycologici for Feb. 1906 (4:28-32) publish a dozen new species mostly from North America and the Philippines. The American species are Uromyces amoenus, U. amphidymus, U. fremonti, U. heterodermus, U. substriatus, Puccinia fuchsiae and P. aemulans.

A REPORT OF THE INVESTIGATION done under grants as research assistant of the Carnegie Institution, by Albert Francis Blakeslee, is published in the Annales Mycologici, 4:1-28, Feb. 1906. It consists of an exhaustive study of Zygospore Germinations in the Mucorineae. A lithographic plate accompanies the paper, illustrating Phycomyces nitens.

E. M. FREEMAN READ A PAPER BEFORE THE MYCOLOGICAL SOCIETY at New Orleans on the Affinities of the Fungus of Lolium temulentum L., which is published in Annales Mycologici, 4:32-4, Feb. 1906. In this he refers to the discovery in 1895-6 by Frank Maddox of Tasmania that in loose smut of wheat an infection of the grains could be produced by placing spores on the ovary at flowering time. The grains so infected were apparently normal, but from them smutted plants were produced in the following year. Brefeld, and also Hecke, in 1903-4, rediscovered the same method of infection in case of loose smut of wheat and of barley smut. The author has previously pointed out the strong probability that the fungus of Lolium temulentum was a smut. Now he suggests that the recent discoveries of the infection method as stated above strengthen considerably the theory of its smut origin.

LICHENS—STEREOCAULON, PILOPHORUS AND THAMNOLIA, by Carolyn W. Harris, The Bryologist, 7:71-3, Sept. 1904, is a popular article with four illustrations in the text. Seven or eight species receive notice.

BULLETIN 137, ONTARIO AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, is devoted to a Bacterial Disease of Cauliflower and Allied Plants, author F. C. Harrison. A brief introduction is followed by a consideration of the subject under the heads of Pathenogenesis, Pathological History, and Inoculation experiments.

A SHORT ARTICLE, with ten beautiful half-tone plates, on Abberant veil Remnants in some edible Agarics, by William Trelease, was published in the 15th Annual Report of the Missouri Botanical Garden. The species represented are Lepiota naucinus, Agaricus amygdalinus and Hypholoma appendiculatum.

UNDER THE HEAD OF TOBACCO DISEASES AND TOBACCO BREEDING, the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station issued Bulletin 156, November 1904, by A. D. Selby. In the section giving account of diseases due to parasitic fungi and Bacteria we find the following listed: Root rot (Black Rot) [*Thielavia basicola* Zopf]; Bed Rot [Rhizoctonia]; Decay of Tobacco Seedlings [Alternaria-A. tenuis?]; the Granville Tobacco Wilt; Leaf Blight (Frog-eye) [Cercospora nicotiana E. & E.]; White speck and Brown spot [Macrosporium tabacinum E. & E., and M. longipes E. & E.]; Downy and Powdery Mildew.

AN INTERESTING LECTURE, largely historical, on the Study of Parasitic fungi in the United States, by G. P. Clinton, before the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, is printed in the Transactions, 1904, Part I, pp. 91-106.

O. APPEL UND R. LAUBERT: DIE KONIDIENFORM DES KARTOFFLEPILZES Phellomyces sclerotiophorus Frank. Berichte der Deutschen Botanischen Gesellschaft, 1905 [23:218-220]. The authors succeeded in inducing the stromata of this fungus of which hitherto "neither in nature nor by culture, has any typical fungal fructification been observed," to develop and they obtained a form identical with *Spondycladium atrovirens* Harz. "Aus den in gekürzter Form hier vorläufig mitgeteilten Untersuchungen geht hervor, dass der Pilz, der von Frank als *Phellomyces sclerotiophorus* beschrieben und als Krankheitserreger in die phytopathologische Literatur eingeführt worden ist, nur ein noch steriler Entwicklungszustand des *Sponlycladium atrovirens* Harz ist und dass infolgedessen der "interimistische Name *Phellomyces sclerotiophorus* Frank" zu streichen und durch "*Spondycladium atrovirens* Harz" zu ersetzen ist."

THE AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION issued a Bulletin, No. 64, (1904) on the Apple Scab in Western Washington by W.

H. Lawrence, of which this is his summary: Apple scab is abundant and destructive in Western Washington. The apple scab fungus has two stages — a summer, or parasitic stage [*Fusicladium dendriticum*], and a winter, or saprophytic stage [*Venturia aequalis*]. The summer stage infests the leaves, flowers and fruit; the winter stage lives in the dead leaves of the apple which fall off in autumn. The winter stage produces the spores that cause the infection of the flowers, leaves and fruit in spring. To destroy the fungus, destroy the fallen leaves in the fall or winter. To prevent the fungus attacking the apple in spring, spray with a properly prepared Bordeaux mixture.

ON A FUNGUS DISEASE OF EUONYMUS JAPONICUS LINN. F. by Ernest S. Salmon is reprinted from the Journal of the Royal Horticultural Society, Vol. XXIX, Part 4. The parasite in question is Oidium euonymi-japonicae (Arc.) Sacc. A half-tone illustration of affected leaves is given, also outline figures of conidia, appressoria and haustoria. It is stated that a peculiarity of this Mildew is the capacity it possesses of persisting by means of hibernation of its mycelium. As to its introduction the author says: It seems, then, more probable that the fungus may have been lately brought to Europe on diseased plants imported from Japan than that a European species of *Oidium* has of late years spread from its original host and attacked *E. japonicus* as a new host-plant. On the former theory we find an explanation of the fact mentioned above, viz. the epidemic character of the disease now beginning to be shown by the *Oidium* in Europe, since it is an established fact that a parasitic fungus on reaching a new country attacks its host-plant with exceptional virulence for several years after its arrival.

NEW OR RARE PYRENOMYCETEAE FROM WESTERN NEW YORK, by Charles E. Fairman, Proc. Rochester Acad. Sci. 4:215-224, March 1906, containing Nos. 355-380, is supplementary to his list of Pyrenomyceteae of Orleans County, N. Y., printed in the same volume. Nos. 355-364 are new species by Fairman; Nos. 365-6 are new species by Rehm; notes and supplementary descriptions are given for Nos. 367-380. One full page illustration is devoted to Sporormia leguminosa Fairman n. sp. and one to Amphisphaeria aeruginosa Fairman n. sp., Sporidia and other parts of several of the new species occupy another plate.

CHARLES HORTON PECK, NEW SPECIES OF FUNGI, Bull. Torr. Bot. Club, 33:213-221, Apr. 1906, describes 22 species of the higher Fungi, mostly belonging to the following genera; Lepiota, Hygrophorus, Collybia, Russula, Lentinus, Annularia, Inocybe, Flammula, Psathyrella, Hydnum, Craterellus, Monilia, Marsonia, Haplosporella, Sarcoscypha, Poronia, Leptosphaeria, and Pleospora.